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## Visit of the Paulists.

A Roman Catholic paper, the Tidings, has the following about the visit of the Paulist Fathers here:

The Paulist Fathers of San Francisco have recently carried through with very pleasing success a series of non-Catholic missions in the Sandwich Islands. Father Wyman and Father Stark were the missionaries. They opened in the Cathedral at Honolulu, and the interest manifested from the very beginning was very notable. The good sentiment that prevails there is due entirely to the long years of devoted work that had been given to these islands by the Picpus Fathers. In spite of bitter opposition on the part of the seculars, they have steadily and persistently carried on their work until now they command the respect and devotion of all classes of the people. Little wonder that under these auspices the missions to non-Catholics undertaken by the Paulists should be a gratifying success. The general feeling of religious cordiality was strengthened and many of the non-Catholics were brought nearer to the church, while quite a number applied for admission. Father Stark, writing of the missions, says:

"After the successful mission of two weeks in the Cathedral at Honolulu was finished I set sail on the Claudine, a small inter-island steamer, which pitched and tossed and rolled us in savage fashion, for the island of Maui, over a hundred miles from Honolulu. Arriving at 4:20 o'clock in the morning, I was taken ashore to Kahului, the Maui port of entry, in a rowboat, the weather not permitting the Claudine to go alongside. Father Maxime, the heroic missionary of this district, met me, and went to Walluku, where I immediately started a mission. The mission was blessed in success beyond expectation.

"Maui, one of the principal islands of the Hawaiian group, is remarkable for the part it played in the history of the foundation of the faith. From this island Kamehameha III., the effigy of a dissolute dynasty, misled by perfidious counselors, the Protestant missionaries from Boston gave forth his proscription of the Catholic religion April 29, 1837. 'I have no desire that the service of the missionaries who follow the Pope should be performed in my kingdom, not at all. Wherefore all who shall be encouraging Papal missionaries I shall regard as enemies to me, to my counselors, to my chiefs, to my people and to my kingdom.' With this royal proclamation all public service ceased. Several priests were banished, but Father Robert Walsh, a member of the Picpus congregation, remained under the protection of the British Consul, he being a British subject of the Irish kind. In July, 1839, a new era opened. Captain Laplace was sent from France to 'break the chains of the oppressed' and to free the beautiful isles from persecution. From this same island Kamehameha III. declared that the Catholic worship be free throughout all the dominions subject to the King of the Sandwich Islands; that all the members of this religious faith shall enjoy in them all the privileges granted to Protestants.

"The mission in such a famous island was intensely interesting. The mixed congregation of Portuguese and natives and a variety of other nationalities, their zeal in attending the exercises and in bringing non-Catholics can not be forgotten. The Protestant ministers also took their part, one attending the mission and the rest doing all in their power to distract the minds of their members from the influence of the Catholic church. The Question Box was used to the best advantage, a novelty here in the islands and a successful means to get at the mental difficulties of the eager ones outside the church. The children's mission was a boon to the young ones. Many wrote synopses of the instructions, and the interest did not wane from the first to the last. The only regret of the missionary was that he could not spend more time with this wonderful people, so zealous in the great cause, so apostolic in their efforts to bring their faith to the sheep which are not as yet gathered in the fold of the true Shepherd."

## WOUNDS, BRUISES AND BURNS.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## SENATOR PERKINS THINKS WE MUST YET FIGHT JAPAN

LOS ANGELES, February 24.—United States Senator George C. Perkins is of the opinion that "we have got to meet Japan some day and have it out with her, and that our greatest safety lies in an adequate navy."

These are the views of Senator Perkins as he expressed them in a letter to Hon. Bryce Grimes of 205 West Fifth street, this city. For thirty years Senator Perkins and Mr. Grimes have been friends. At intervals there has been correspondence between them upon public questions. When the Japanese question came up Mr. Grimes wrote Senator Perkins giving his views upon the action of the President and expressing his opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by the national government. Mr. Grimes wrote:

"Los Angeles, February 28th. 'Hon. George C. Perkins, United States Senator Washington, D. C.: 'Dear Sir: I very much regret the complications between our Government and Japan, growing out of the San Francisco school question, and which seems to be merely a pretext on the part of Japan to browbeat our Government to concede her some other and more important advantages, possibly the complete control of all of our Pacific possessions and practically the control of the Pacific ocean trade, which seems to be her ultimate purpose.

"Disguise it as we may, we have got to meet Japan sooner or later and call a halt, and the sooner we do, the better (diplomatically, if possible). To surrender any of our possessions or rights in the Pacific ocean would be dishonor and bring our nation down as a second-class nation, with our prestige impaired, and we would be sneered at by all of the first-class nations of the world.

"PRESIDENT'S BLUNDER. 'I regret that our President made such a miserable blunder—making himself a 'political blunderbuss'—in mixing up national affairs with purely a local question, which he had no constitutional right to do, and in doing so he violated the Constitution of the United States Government, and has justly merited the criticism he is getting. 'The school question is a local question, and our President ought to have been wise enough—and told Japan so in plain language—that the State never delegated such right to the general Government, and therefore had no

place in national politics. 'And another grave national blunder he has made in using his official position to throw wide open our naturalization laws to the conglomeration of Porto Ricans, a people that have but a faint idea of our form of government, and even if we admitted the Japanese as citizens of the United States, how long would it be before they would elect councilmen and a mayor in all of our coast cities and eventually a governor; and yet at the heart a Japanese would always be a citizen of his native country and remain loyal to the land of his birth, in a conflict with any nation of his adoption.

"URGES LARGER NAVY. 'Now, in all national crises, the question uppermost is the solution. My humble solution is this: As all national wars in future would be settled on the high seas, for our government without delay to hasten and build up our navy as fast as money can accomplish it, until we have the most powerful and effective navy in the world, and at the same time fortify our Pacific Coast towns and cities. San Pedro and other Southern California towns are absolutely without protection and it is a criminal shame on the part of our government to permit such, especially when our Pacific States have contributed so much wealth to the general prosperity of the whole country. The East has grown fat off the West without giving us proper protective consideration. 'Very respectfully yours, 'BRYCE GRIMES.

To this letter Mr. Grimes has received the following autograph reply from Senator Perkins:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1907. 'Hon. Bryce Grimes, 205 West Fifth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of 8th instant relative to the complications between Japan and this government, and would say that the affair seems to have been disposed of satisfactorily to both parties through the passage of the immigration bill, a copy of which I enclose. We are doing what we can to increase it and I think the country is proud of what has been accomplished. As to the Pacific ocean trade, that is a question with which we shall have to deal later. 'Very truly yours, 'GEORGE C. PERKINS."

## The Japanese in Hawaii.

New York Sun.

The Hawaiian Japanese who protest by cable to President Roosevelt that the arrangement to exclude them from the United States will enslave them "permanently to Hawaiian capitalists" take an extreme view of the effect of exclusion upon their fortunes.

In 1900 the population of Hawaii was 154,001, according to the census taken that year. Of this number 61,111 were Japanese, 29,799 Hawaiians, 28,819 Caucasians, 25,767 Chinese, 7857 part Hawaiians, 415 South Sea Islanders, and 233 negroes. Between June 30, 1900, and the end of December, 1905, 38,029 Japanese arrived in the islands and 42,313 departed.

The native Hawaiians are rapidly dying out: in 1853 there were 70,038 of them, and by 1900 there had been a decline to 29,799. Only 1726 immigrants other than Asians arrived in the islands in the five years that followed the taking of the census, and of this number comparatively few were Americans, Portuguese predominating. Less than half the Japanese who left the islands during that period went to the United States; the destination of the others was Japan, the Asiatic continent, South and Central America and Mexico. Departures of all Asians for the United States from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1905, were 20,641, and it may be assumed that the majority of them were Japanese. There was an exodus of these people to Japan in 1904 to serve in the Mikado's armies in the war with Russia, and the presumption is that since the war Manchuria has attracted many of them.

Allowing for the drift east, west and south which has gone on steadily, there is no doubt that Hawaii continues to be Asiatic and that the influence of the Japanese is paramount in the Asiatic community. This consists mainly of laborers on the sugar plantations,

but there is plenty of skilled and even some professional Japanese labor in Hawaii so that the sons of Japan make a deep impression upon life in the islands. In economic legislation they must be considered, and as the Territory can not prosper without them, since its well being is largely dependent upon the cultivation of sugar, they have a good deal to say upon the question of wages. Hitherto the planters have been very much at their mercy; that is to say, since the Japanese have become the chief labor factor in the Territory, and while their exclusion from the mainland will logically affect the wage scale in the islands, the planters can not escape paying them a living rate. In the summer of 1906 there was an advance of 10 per cent. for field labor. Now there will probably be a return to the old scale, but compared with conditions obtaining at home the Japanese coolies will still thrive. Strong and confident in their numbers, they will not permit themselves to be enslaved by the Hawaiian capitalists. At the worst they can head for Argentina or Mexico, or try their fortunes in Manchuria.

One result of Presidential exclusion will be the strengthening of the Central Japanese League, which was organized in 1903, with the Japanese Consul General at Honolulu as president, to promote good will between employers and their laborers, induce the latter to remain in Hawaii, and establish Japanese schools. Another result of the arrangement to which the Japanese in mass meeting object may very likely be the complete Orientalization of the islands. Certainly a Japanese squadron could not call anywhere else in the whole world and receive such an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants as was given to the ships of Admiral Tomioka on Tuesday.

## WOULD LANAI PRODUCE SISAL?

The Lanai Investigation Committee held another meeting last night.

Mr. W. E. Brown was asked to testify. He said he was one of the appraisers designated by Mr. Pratt to value certain pieces of property in Honolulu. He had received no suggestion from Mr. Pratt as to the purpose for which these valuations were made. The appraisers' work was carefully done; the valuations made were the fair market value of the property involved. The appraisements were not reported to Mr. Pratt until after the land deal had been made. To Mr. Brown's knowledge no advance information as to values had been furnished the Public Lands office. Mr. Brown was excused.

Mr. R. H. Trent was then called. His testimony was similar to that of Mr. Brown. He was also excused. Wm. Weinrich Jr. was next called. He is an expert on the cultivation of

sisal, being connected with the Fiber Co., at Sisal. He had been on Lanai on one occasion—about four years ago, he was then in the employ of the Wireless Telegraph Co. He had met Charles Gay only once; he had been asked by that gentleman what he thought of the value of Lanai for sisal growing, but he had told Mr. Gay that he (Mr. Weinrich), could not express an opinion until he had made himself familiar with conditions on that island. In reply to a question of Mr. Rawlins, he said, he would be glad to accompany the committee on its trip to Lanai. It had been generally understood that sisal was a plant especially adapted to arid lands. Mr. Weinrich's investigations had led him to doubt this; irrigation of sisal plantations, he said, had never been heard of; he thought, however, that a certain amount of water would be beneficial. After a perusal of the rain statistics on Lanai, he would say that this amount of rainfall while it would grow sisal, would not do so profitably. A certain amount of water is necessary to separate the fiber of sisal from the pulp. Sisal growing, he said, could not be conducted on a small scale at a profit. At Sisal, about ten gallons of water were used in the production of a pound of fiber. Mr. Weinrich was excused.

The committee adjourned until Friday evening next at 7:30.



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## INFIRMARY ANNEX TO THE ASYLUM

Fred C. Smith was called to preside at the Board of Health meeting yesterday in the absence of President E. Pinkham, other members present being Dr. J. R. Judd, David Kalanikalanui, Dr. J. T. Wayson and Mark P. Robinson.

In a message the president recommended that the Legislature and the Governor be requested to have the loan appropriation for Insane Asylum buildings renewed at this session, the balance if any to be used in establishing an infirmary.

With a few remarks of approval, especially of the infirmary annex proposal, Dr. Wayson moved the adoption of the recommendation. Mr. Kalanikalanui seconded the motion it was unanimously carried.

"The Oahu Insane Asylum requires your attention," President Pinkham opened his message by saying. Under date of March 1 he was informed officially that the balance, \$22,459, of the loan appropriation for new buildings had lapsed. "That institution is overcrowded," the message proceeded, "and imperatively needs a new building for men, a new dining room and a new kitchen."

The president therefore recommends that a request be made for a reapportionment of the sum stated to cover the buildings and their furnishings as needed, and any balance to be used to establish an annex to the Insane Asylum to be designated as an infirmary. He quotes the following remarks from his report of Dec. 31, 1906: "At times persons absolutely poverty stricken, friendless and suffering from extreme physical and mental weakness, rather than insanity, even to imbecility and consequent filth, are committed to, received and cared for at the Insane Asylum because there is no other refuge for them in the Territory of Hawaii. The Board of Health will not contest such commitments."

President Pinkham then inserts a letter from Dr. N. B. Emerson, police surgeon, to Sheriff C. P. Iuka, which he says the latter "most emphatically endorses." Dr. Emerson says: "In the performance of my duties as police surgeon I devolve upon me to examine a large number of persons who are brought to the station house as 'suspects,' thought to be insane, or who are held for investigation. These people may be classified as follows: 1. Victims of the liquor-habit, either in the acute or chronic form. 2. Persons found helpless through physical debility and abject poverty. 3. Persons who are subject to hysterical or nervous attacks that suggest insanity or that lie near to its border land. 4. Idiots and imbeciles. 5. Insane persons. The station house is the first place of detention for these people because there is no other place available.

"Each one of these classes besides the fifth furnish: its quota of insane; but the process of determining which are insane and which are not, of searching out the data on which to base the diagnosis of insanity, when that is made, and finally of gaining the attention of the court for the consideration of the case, is not a task that can always be accomplished in a day; it may require several days. Now, an insane person is not per se a law-breaker, and it is not just or seemly that during the time when he is under investigation he should be confined in the same enclosure with criminals, or be subject to the indignity of association with them.

"Again, it is often the case that these people need special medical attention and nursing during this very period of examination, and the lack of it may act unfavorably upon them. The same facts and reasoning apply to the physically wrecked and poverty stricken persons the police unavoidably gather in.

"The station house is not furnished with the means of doing for these people what they need to have done for them, nor was it intended for any such purpose, and when the attempt is made to put it to such a use the result is, to say the least, unsatisfactory.

"It has struck me that a way of relief to the present undesirable situation might be found by the establishment of a detention ward in connection with the Insane asylum at Kahala. At this place the suspects might be held during such time as they were under examination, and it might per-

haps serve as a retreat where drunks and victims of delirium tremens, when it was thought best, might be kept until they had come to themselves."

On which the president makes the following comments: "Our hospitals are at times embarrassed with persons, friendless, poverty stricken and permanently incapacitated, who do not require treatment but whom it is impossible to discharge. Occasionally cases are met so physically incapacitated and indigent common humanity indicates provision should be made for them.

"Neither the Territory nor the counties are in a financial position to establish or maintain a number of new institutions with costly plants and organizations, but I believe are bound and justified in adding to the usefulness of existing institutions.

"Outside, but adjacent to and mauka of the asylum enclosure our able-bodied inmates are grading quite an area of ground on which might be built the infirmary separate from the asylum proper, but under the asylum administration and supplied from the directly adjacent culinary department of that institution.

"Admissions to the infirmary should be under the sole control of the Board of Health and those to the Insane Asylum according to the laws governing commitments.

"These institutions are and would be open to all counties.

"Should this proposal meet the approval of the board I would suggest the Legislature and Governor be requested to consider changing the titles of the specific appropriations and amounts to read as follows:

"Salaries and Payrolls—Insane Asylum and Infirmary, payrolls.....\$ 29,760  
"Current Expenses—Insane Asylum and Infirmary, maintenance Asylum and Infirmary, \$ 45,000  
"Thus the stigma, with all its embarrassing consequences, of a commitment as insane, now imposed on those suffering under temporary aberration could be avoided and the feeble-minded and other classes of physically and mentally helpless and indigent be cared for under proper conditions."

## CAPTAIN DOWER DIES IN HOSPITAL

Captain John J. Dower, master of the Inter-island steamer Kalanui, died at the Queen's hospital at 5:30 Wednesday afternoon. He was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and several children. His residence has been in Hilo, from where Mrs. Dower is expected in the Claudine this morning. On her arrival the funeral arrangements will be made.

Although he had been ill for some time longer, Captain Dower was only four days in the hospital. Having been a Honolulu boy he was well known and had a large circle of friends.

## GOING BY THE DORIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorr Felt are likely to be the only applicants to depart by the S. S. Doric for San Francisco this week. The cable message received from the Department of Commerce and Labor, gave no satisfactory statement as to whether the \$200 fine need be deposited by the passengers. In fact the message simply left the steamship officials in the position of having to risk the remission of the fine, or else demand it being paid in advance by the passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller will probably depart for the mainland by the Aorangi if they can make arrangements, while Mrs. Weathered has arranged to send her party away by the S. S. Hilonian this week. She will remain here to receive the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce excursion.

J. R. Galt has made application for a remission of fine, to enable him to depart for San Francisco by the Doric. The recent death of his father in the east, makes his presence there necessary. Acting Collector Stackable cable yesterday, recommending that favorable action be taken with Galt's application. A reply will probably be received today.

The transport Sherman is expected to arrive today from Manila and Nagasaki en route to San Francisco.